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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/625,398

Filing Date: July 26, 2000

Appellant(s): ANDERSON ET AL.

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John A. Demos  
For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 12/3/2008 appealing from the Office action  
mailed 7/23/2008.

**(1) Real Party in Interest**

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

**(2) Related Appeals and Interferences**

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

**(3) Status of Claims**

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

**(4) Status of Amendments After Final**

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

**(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter**

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

**(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

## (7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

**(8) Evidence Relied Upon**

6,567,122 Anderson et al. 5-2003

#### **(9) Grounds of Rejection**

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-10, and 12-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Anderson et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,567,122 B1).

The applied reference has a common assignee with the instant application.

Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) might be overcome either by a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in

the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention "by another," or by an appropriate showing under 37 CFR 1.131.

As to claim 1, Anderson et al. teaches a method for providing access to respective entity-specific photo-sharing websites for a plurality of entities, each entity controlling a set of entity-specific network-enabled image capture devices (See Abstract; column 4, lines 5-13, lines 19-56), the method comprising:

providing an online photo-sharing service configured to provide access to the respective entity-specific photo-sharing websites for each of the entities, wherein one or more of the entity-specific photo-sharing websites is customized in appearance to a corresponding one or more of the plurality of entities (See column 4, lines 19-56); and

providing software for the entity-specific network-enabled image capture devices, including a TCP-IP protocol stack that enables wireless communication between the entity-specific network-enabled image capture devices and the online photo-sharing service via a-a a wireless Internet connection (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 9, lines 19-50; column 12, lines 5-40), that causes the entity-specific network-enabled image capture devices to wirelessly transmit entity ID information when the entity-specific network-enabled image capture devices wirelessly transmit images to the photo-sharing service over the Internet connection (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 9, lines 19-50; column 12, lines 5-40), wherein when the entity-specific network-enabled image capture devices wirelessly connect to the photo-sharing service via the wireless Internet connection, the photo-sharing service uses the entity ID received from

the entity-specific network-enabled image capture devices to automatically associate the images received from the entity-specific network-enabled image capture devices with the photo-sharing website of the identified entity (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 9, lines 19-50; column 10, lines 44-56; column 12, lines 5-40).

As to claims 2 and 12, Anderson et al., teaches further including the step of storing the entity ID in the entity-specific network-enabled image capture devices during manufacturing (See abstract; column 11, lines 61-67; column 12, lines 1-4, lines 57-67); wherein the entity ID is stored in the digital camera during manufacturing (See abstract; column 11, lines 61-67; column 12, lines 1-4, lines 57-67).

As to claims 3 and 13, Anderson et al., teaches further including the step of storing the entity ID in the entity-specific network-enabled image capture devices subsequent to manufacturing (See abstract; column 11, lines 61-67; column 12, lines 1-4, lines 57-67); wherein the entity ID is stored in the digital camera subsequent to manufacturing (See abstract; column 11, lines 61-67; column 12, lines 1-4, lines 57-67).

As to claim 4, Anderson et al., teaches further including providing a plurality of entity IDs, wherein each entity ID identifies a different entity (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 11, lines 61-67; column 12, lines 1-4, lines 57-67).

As to claim 5, Anderson et al. teaches further including providing an entity ID identifying a camera manufacturer and an entity ID identifying a user (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 11, lines 61-67; column 12, lines 1-4, lines 57-67).

As to claim 6, Anderson et al. teaches further including storing an entity account in a database corresponding to different entity IDs (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 10, lines 15-56).

As to claims 7, 19 and 27, Anderson et al. teaches further including the step of associating with each of the entity accounts, web pages comprising the corresponding entity-specific photo-sharing website, and user account numbers of authorized users (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53); wherein the server matches each one of the entity ID's received with one of the entity accounts (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53); further including the step of creating an entity account in the database for every entity ID, and associating each of the entity-specific websites with the corresponding entity account (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

As to claims 8 and 18, Anderson et al. teaches further including the step of matching the entity ID information received from each image capture device with the

corresponding entity account in the database (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53); wherein the database stores entity account information for each one the entities (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

As to claim 9, Anderson et al. teaches further including the step of automatically associating the received images with the entity-specific photo-sharing website of the identified entity (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

As to claim 10, Anderson et al. teaches an online photo-sharing system (See Abstract; column 4, lines 5-13, lines 19-56), comprising:

an online photo-sharing service for providing access to respective photo-sharing websites for a plurality of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set of network-enabled digital cameras and one or more of the photo-sharing websites is customized f4~ in appearance to a corresponding one or more of the plurality of entities (See Abstract; column 4, lines 5-13, lines 19-56); and

digital camera software that is customized each of the entities, including a TCP-IP protocol stack that enables wireless communication between the digital cameras and the online photo-sharing service via wireless Internet connection, wherein when the software customized an entity is executed in the entity's network-enabled digital

cameras during the wireless Internet connection to the photo- sharing service (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 9, lines 19-50; column 12, lines 5-40), the software causes the network-enabled digital cameras to automatically upload images and wirelessly transmit the entity ID information for the entity to the photo-sharing service over the wireless Internet connection (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 9, lines 19-50; column 12, lines 5-40), allowing the photo-sharing service to use the entity ID information received from the network- enabled digital cameras to automatically associate the uploaded images with the photo- sharing website for the entity (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 9, lines 19-50; column 10, lines 44-56; column 12, lines 5-40).

As to claims 14 and 24, Anderson et al. teaches wherein at least one set of network-enabled digital cameras is controlled by a hierachal relationship of entities (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53); further including the step of customizing at least one of the cameras for a hierachal relationship of entities (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

As to Claims 15 and 25, Anderson et al. teaches wherein the network-enabled digital camera transmits the entity ID of each of the entities in the hierachal relationship (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53); further including the steps of providing the entity ID

as a set of hierachal entity IDs (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

As to claim 16, Anderson et al. teaches wherein the entities include at least one of a camera manufacturer, a business, a government agency, and end-users (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

As to claim 17, Anderson et al. teaches wherein the online photo-sharing service includes a server and a database for providing access to the respective websites (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

As to claim 20, Anderson et al. teaches wherein the online photo-sharing service derives revenue from the entities (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

As to claim 21, Anderson et al. teaches wherein the online photo-sharing service shares revenue with multiple entities that are in a hierachal relationship (See column 3, lines 6-21; column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

As to claim 22, Anderson et al. teaches wherein the respective websites are customized for each of the entities, wherein when users visit the respective websites over the network, it appears to the user that the respective websites are hosted by the corresponding entities (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

As to claim 23, Anderson et al. teaches a method for automatically sending images from entity-specific cameras to entity-specific websites (See Abstract; column 4, lines 5-13, lines 19-56), comprising:

customizing a plurality of entity-specific cameras for different entities by loading at least one entity ID into the camera; providing an online photo-sharing service for accessing a plurality of photo- sharing websites (See Abstract; column 4, lines 5-13, lines 19-56);

providing the plurality of entity-specific cameras with a TCP-IP protocol stack for allowing the entity-specific cameras to wirelessly communicate with the online photo-sharing service over a-a a wireless Internet connection (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 9, lines 19-50; column 12, lines 5-40);

customizing in appearance each of the photo-sharing websites for a respective entity to create entity-specific websites, each of the entity-specific websites being identified by a respective entity ID (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 9, lines 19-50; column 12, lines 5-40);

wirelessly transmitting the respective entity ID for a particular entity-specific website from the camera to the photo-sharing service when uploading images from the camera to the photo-sharing service via the wireless Internet connection (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 9, lines 19-50; column 12, lines 5-40); and

receiving the images and the entity ID from the camera and associating the images with the particular entity-specific website identified by the entity ID (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 9, lines 19-50; column 10, lines 44-56; column 12, lines 5-40).

As to claim 26, Anderson et al. teaches further including storing the entity-specific websites on a database accessed by a server (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

As to claim 28, Anderson et al. teaches further including the step of associating URL's of the entity specific websites with the corresponding entity accounts in the database (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

As to claim 29, Anderson et al. teaches further including the steps of matching a received entity ID with one of the entity accounts in order to associate the received

images with the entity specific website (column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

As to claim 30, Anderson et al. teaches further including the step of transmitting a user entity ID with the entity ID, and creating a user account in the database corresponding to the user ID (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53), wherein the received images are associated with the users account in the corresponding entity-specific website (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

As to claims 31-33, Anderson et al. teaches wherein providing software for the entity-specific network-enabled image capture devices further includes :providing a default internet service provider connection information (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53); wherein the network-enabled digital camera further includes: default internet service provider connection information (See page column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53); providing the plurality of entity-specific cameras with default internet service provider connection information (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

As to claim 34, Anderson et al. teaches an online photo-sharing system (See Abstract; column 4, lines 5-13, lines 19-56), comprising:

an online photo-sharing service for hosting respective websites for a plurality of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set of network-enabled digital cameras and one or more of the websites is customized in appearance to a corresponding one or more of the plurality of entities, the set of network-enabled digital cameras including digital camera software that is customized to each of the entities (See Abstract; column 4, lines 5-13, lines 19-56), including a TCP-IP protocol stack that enables wireless communication between the network- enabled digital cameras and the online photo-sharing service via a-a a wireless Internet connection, wherein when the software customized to a particular entity is executed in the entity's network-enabled digital cameras during the wireless Internet connection (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 9, lines 19-50; column 12, lines 5-40), the software causes the network-enabled digital cameras to automatically upload images and wirelessly transmit the entity ID information for the particular entity to the photo-sharing service over the Internet connection (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 9, lines 19-50; column 12, lines 5-40), allowing the photo-sharing service to use the entity ID information received from the network-enabled digital cameras to automatically associate the uploaded images with the photo-sharing website hosted for that particular entity (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 9, lines 19-50; column 10, lines 44-56; column 12, lines 5-40).

As to claim 35, Anderson et al. teaches an online photo-sharing system (See Abstract; column 4, lines 5-13, lines 19-56), comprising:

a plurality of network-enabled digital cameras for accessing an online photo-sharing service for hosting respective websites for a plurality of entities, wherein each of the entities controls at least one of the network-enabled digital cameras and one or more of the websites is customized in appearance to a corresponding one or more of the plurality of entities (See Abstract; column 4, lines 5-13, lines 19-56), each of the plurality of network-enabled digital cameras including digital camera software that is customized each of the entities, including a TCP-IP protocol stack that enables wireless communication between the network-enabled digital cameras and the online photo-sharing service via an a wireless Internet connection, wherein when the software customized to a particular entity is executed in the entity's network-enabled digital cameras during the wireless Internet connection (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 9, lines 19-50; column 12, lines 5-40), the software causes the network-enabled digital cameras to automatically upload images and wirelessly transmit the entity ID information for the particular entity to the photo-sharing service over the wireless Internet connection, allowing the photo-sharing service to use the entity ID information received from the network-enabled digital cameras to automatically associate the uploaded images with the photo-sharing website hosted for that particular entity (See abstract; column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 9, lines 19-50; column 10, lines 44-56; column 12, lines 5-40).

As to claim 36, Anderson et al. teaches wherein the online photo-sharing service is capable of hosting the entity specific photo-sharing websites for each of the entities (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

As to claim 37-38 and 40, Anderson et al. teaches wherein the entity specific photo-sharing websites are hosted outside of the photo-sharing service (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53); wherein the online photo-sharing service is configured to access a server (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53) and a database outside of the photo-sharing service for hosting the respective websites (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53); wherein the database storing the entity specific websites is arranged outside the photo-sharing service (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

As to claim 39, Anderson et al. teaches wherein the database storing the entity-specific websites is included within the photo-sharing service (See column 4, lines 1-57; column 8, lines 56-67; column 10, lines 15-56; column 13, lines 44-67; column 14, lines 1-53).

**(10) Response to Argument**

In response to applicants' arguments regarding "***Anderson fails to disclose the feature of 'a method for providing access to respective entity-specific photo-sharing websites for a plurality of entities, each entity controlling a set of entity-specific network-enabled image capture devices***," the arguments have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive, because Anderson et al. discloses allows the user or other users to access the images via the internet by a device ID (entity specific) (See column 5, lines 47-55; column 6, lines 8-19, where it is disclosed that pictures can be stored on the computer (photo sharing website). (also see column 8, lines 56-67; column 9, lines .30-50). Anderson et al. further discloses that the "Web server application" which is accessed via user browser to access the photos via a webpage can be shared with friends and relatives and therefore, disclosing that the Anderson et al. teaches a method for providing access the respective entity-specific (device ID) photo-sharing websites (web server application) (See columns 9, lines 39-67; column 10, lines 1-30). In order for the "web server application" to access the photos from the camera in Anderson et al. they need to be uploaded to the server. The claim language does not suggest that the examiners interpretation is not valid.

In response to applicants' arguments regarding "***There is no disclosure in any of the cited portions of Anderson to a photo-sharing website at all much less to entity-specific photo-sharing websites for a plurality of entities as recited in the independent claims***," the arguments have been fully considered but are not found to

be persuasive, because a "photo-sharing website" is a website that allows a user to access or share photos with others, which is in line with a broad and reasonable interpretation of a "photo sharing website" as recited in the claim language. Anderson et al. discloses a users family or friend being able to access photos from the users via a web browser that access a device ID server which in turn allows the users family or friends to access the camera photos (See columns 9, lines 39-67; column 10, lines 1-30). Anderson et al. further discloses that the "Web server application" which is accessed via user browser to access the photos via a webpage can be shared with friends and relatives and therefore, disclosing that the Anderson et al. teaches a method for providing access the respective entity-specific (device ID) photo-sharing websites (web server application) (See columns 9, lines 39-67; column 10, lines 1-30). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

In response to applicants' arguments regarding "***None of the cited sections of Anderson disclose a photo-sharing site as recited in the instant claims,***" the arguments have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive, because the claim language only discloses a "photo-sharing website", there is no specific mention of what the "photo-sharing website" entails within the claim language or that Anderson et al.'s teaching of sharing photos online cannot be read on or interpreted by the claim language. Anderson et al. discloses allows the user or other users to access the images via the internet by a device ID (entity specific) (See column 5, lines 47-55; column 6,

lines 8-19, where it is disclosed that pictures can be stored on the computer (photo sharing website). (also see column 8, lines 56-67; column 9, lines .30-50). Anderson et al. further discloses that the "Web server application" which is accessed via user browser to access the photos via a webpage can be shared with friends and relatives and therefore, disclosing that the Anderson et al. teaches a method for providing access the respective entity-specific (device ID) photo-sharing websites (web server application) (See columns 9, lines 39-67; column 10, lines 1-30). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

In response to applicants' arguments regarding "***Anderson cannot be said to disclose or suggest a photo-sharing website or service in any manner.***" ***Accordingly, since Anderson fails to disclose each and every feature of the claimed invention for at least the above reasons, the Office has failed to make a proper rejection of the independent claims under 35 USC 102,***" the arguments have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive, because Anderson et al. discloses allows the user or other users to access the images via the internet by a device ID (entity specific) (See column 5, lines 47-55; column 6, lines 8-19, where it is disclosed that pictures can be stored on the computer (photo sharing website). (also see column 8, lines 56-67; column 9, lines .30-50). Anderson et al. further discloses that the "Web server application" which is accessed via user browser to access the photos via a webpage can be shared with friends and relatives and therefore, disclosing that

the Anderson et al. teaches a method for providing access the respective entity-specific (device ID) photo-sharing websites (web server application) (See columns 9, lines 39-67; column 10, lines 1-30). In order for the "web server application" to access the photos from the camera in Anderson et al. they need to be uploaded to the server. The claim language does not suggest that the examiners interpretation is not valid.

In response to applicants' arguments regarding "***the Office has failed to address the recited feature of a "providing an online photo-sharing service configured to provide access to the respective entity- specific photo-sharing websites for each of the entities, wherein one or more of the entity-specific photo-sharing websites is customized in appearance to a corresponding one or more of the plurality of entities***," the arguments have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive, because the limitation was addressed in the Final office action filed on 7/23/2008, wherein the examiner stated that nowhere in the specification can "customized in appearance" be defined and the applicant has not pointed to anywhere in the specification where "customized in appearance" can be inferred. Furthermore, the claim language states "wherein one or more of the entity-specific photo-sharing websites is customized in appearance to a corresponding one or more of the plurality of entities" and Anderson et al. teaches "ID server" wherein each individual camera (entity) ID can be located in order to access photos for each individual camera (entity) via internet browser (See column 9, lines 39-57). Therefore, because each camera has its own "ID" and each ID has its own camera website and/or photos to be accessed then each website is in fact "customized". "Customized" is defined as "to

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modify or build according to individual or personal specifications or preference" according to dictionary.com and therefore, because each camera ID on the ID server is "individual" therefore, each camera's website that is accessed is in fact customized.

In response to applicants' arguments regarding "***Anderson does not disclose customizing the appearance of an entity specific website at all.***" the arguments have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive, because Anderson et al. teaches "ID server" wherein each individual camera (entity) ID can be located in order to access photos for each individual camera (entity) via internet browser (See column 9, lines 39-57). Therefore, because each camera has its own "ID" and each ID has its own camera website and/or photos to be accessed then each website is in fact "customized". "Customized" is defined as "to modify or build according to individual or personal specifications or preference" according to dictionary.com and therefore, because each camera ID on the ID server is "individual" therefore, each camera's website that is accessed is in fact customized. Furthermore, the claim language states "wherein one or more of the entity-specific photo-sharing websites is **customized in appearance to a corresponding one or more of the plurality of entities**", which states that each website (individual camera ID which is connected to a associated website) is "Customized" corresponding to each "entity" (camera).

In response to applicants' arguments regarding "***Anderson fail to disclose or even suggest a website that is "customized in appearance,***" the arguments have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive, because as stated by examiner in the prior office action and the above arguments, nowhere in the

specification can "customized in appearance" to be found or defined and the applicant has not pointed to anywhere in the specification where or what is meant by "customized in appearance". Furthermore, the claim language states "wherein one or more of the entity-specific photo-sharing websites is customized in appearance to a corresponding one or more of the plurality of entities" and Anderson et al. teaches "ID server" wherein each individual camera (entity) ID can be located in order to access photos for each individual camera (entity) via internet browser (See column 9, lines 39-57). Therefore, because each camera has its own "ID" and each ID has its own camera website and/or photos to be accessed then each website is in fact "customized". "Customized" is defined as "to modify or build according to individual or personal specifications or preference" according to dictionary.com and therefore, because each camera ID on the ID server is "individual" therefore, each camera's website that is accessed is in fact customized.

In response to applicants' arguments regarding "***Accordingly, since Anderson fails to disclose each and every feature of the claimed invention for this reason as well, the independent claims are not anticipated by Anderson,***" the arguments have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive, because examiner respectfully disagrees and believes that Anderson et al. does in fact teach a "photo-sharing website" based on a specific entity as the claim language recites. Anderson et al. discloses allows the user or other users to access the images via the internet by a device ID (entity specific) (See column 5, lines 47-55; column 6, lines 8-19, where it is disclosed that pictures can be stored on the computer (photo sharing website). (also see column

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8, lines 56-67; column 9, lines .30-50). Anderson et al. further discloses that the "Web server application" which is accessed via user browser to access the photos via a webpage can be shared with friends and relatives and therefore, disclosing that the Anderson et al. teaches a method for providing access the respective entity-specific (device ID) photo-sharing websites (web server application) (See columns 9, lines 39-67; column 10, lines 1-30). In order for the "web server application" to access the photos from the camera in Anderson et al. they need to be uploaded to the server. The claim language does not suggest that the examiners interpretation is not valid.

In response to applicants' arguments regarding "***Anderson fails to disclose the recited feature of a "that causes the entity- specific network-enabled image capture devices to wirelessly transmit entity ID information when the entity-specific network-enabled image capture devices wirelessly transmit images to the photo-sharing service over the internet connection,***" the arguments have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive, because Anderson et al. discloses that the hardware connectivity can be wireless wherein the camera is not connected via an external wire to any land line (See column 12, lines 5-22). Therefore, Anderson et al. does teach capture devices (camera) to wirelessly transmit entity ID information when the entity-specific network-enabled image capture devices wirelessly transmit images to the photo-sharing service over the internet connection.

In response to applicants' arguments regarding "***Anderson fails to disclose the recited feature of a "that causes the entity- specific network-enabled image capture devices to wirelessly transmit entity ID information when the entity-***

***specific network-enabled image capture devices wirelessly transmit images to the photo-sharing service over the internet connection,"*** the arguments have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive, because Anderson et al. discloses that the hardware connectivity can be wireless wherein the camera is not connected via an external wire to any land line (See column 12, lines 5-22). Therefore, Anderson et al. does teach capture devices (camera) to wirelessly transmit entity ID information when the entity-specific network-enabled image capture devices wirelessly transmit images to the photo-sharing service over the internet connection.

In response to applicants' arguments regarding "***Anderson cannot be said to disclose or suggest "image capture devices wirelessly transmit images to the photo-sharing service" as recited in the independent claims,***" the arguments have been fully considered but are not found to be persuasive, because Anderson et al. discloses that the hardware connectivity can be wireless wherein the camera is not connected via an external wire to any land line (See column 12, lines 5-22). Therefore, Anderson et al. does teach capture devices (camera) to wirelessly transmit entity ID information when the entity-specific network-enabled image capture devices wirelessly transmit images to the photo-sharing service over the internet connection.

In response to applicants' arguments regarding "***Anderson fails to disclose the recited feature of a "that causes the entity- specific network-enabled image capture devices to wirelessly transmit entity ID information when the entity- specific network-enabled image capture devices wirelessly transmit images to the photo-sharing service over the internet connection,"***" the arguments have been fully

considered but are not found to be persuasive, because Anderson et al. discloses that the hardware connectivity can be wireless wherein the camera is not connected via an external wire to any land line (See column 12, lines 5-22). Therefore, Anderson et al. does teach capture devices (camera) to wirelessly transmit entity ID information when the entity-specific network-enabled image capture devices wirelessly transmit images to the photo-sharing service over the internet connection.

**(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix**

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

Mellissa M. Chojnacki

/Mellissa M. Chojnacki/

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